ELECTION RETURNS.

2,970... 2,969... 4,555... 1,984... 4,212...

For Lieutement-Governor-Campbell, Rep., has 362,

431; Crain, Dem., 294,243, Majority for Campbell,

For Canal Commissioner-Barnes. Rep., has 362,-

531: Weight, Dem., 294,409. Majority for Barnes,

For State Prison Inspector-Bates, Rep., has 361,

436; Rhodes, Dem., 291,677. Majority for Bates,

CITY POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS,-The Second District

Republican Councilmanic Convention met at Runk's

Hotel, Grand street, last evening, and nominated

Charles E. Kugler. A letter was received from Thos.

G. Hall, declining the nomination tendered him on

Thursday night. Mr. Kellogg said that he had been

reported in some of the public prints as speaking in de-force of the Japanese bill. He had never uttered a

werd in favor of that swindle-for such he deemed it

The Tenth Ward Republican School Convention me

at Runk's Hotel, Grand street, last evening, and ap-

pointed a Committee, couristing of Mesers. Dotaldson,

Kasmire, Croshy, Wermkirch, and Gifford, to confer

with the Citizens' Convention. The Convention then

FISTH WARD MOZART CONCENTION .- This Con-

vention last night adminated David Jackson for Con-

SECOND WARD SCHOOL NOMINATIONS,-The people

of the Second Ward, without distinction of party, met

has night at the Rainbow Hotel, in Beekman street,

and nonlinated the following gentlemen for School

officers and Constables; For Commissioner, William

Buckley; for Inspector, Hiram Marsh; for Trustees,

David W. Orpheus and James F. Horan, for the full

term, and Francis H. Ruhe, to fill a vacancy, for two

years. For Constables, James Sallivan and W. W.

Ladd. The Republican Ward Convention met at the

same place, and unanimously indersed the Citizens' Ticket, and adjourned sine die. A People's Committee

was subsequently formed, to advocate the election of

the above ticket. The Republicans and Democrats of

the ward, opposed to introducing party politics in school

MOZERT ALDERMANIC CONVENTION .- The VIIth

District Aldermanic Convention (Mozart) met last night

at Jackson Hall, in Greenwich avenue, and nominated

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A regular meeting of this Board was held yesterday, at 3 o'clock, Mr. DUTCHER in the chair. The attendance was barely sufficient for a quorum.

A resolution was o'fered by Mr. Blust instructing the C maistee on Civil Couris to inquire by what law, if any, the Common Council assigned rooms to the Supe jet Court which have been assigned by this Board to the Supreme Court. It was adopted.

A communication was received from J. McLeod Murpby, calling the attention of the Board to the defects in the plan adopted for the reconstruction of Bare

them Bridge to the unnecessary expense thereof; to the failure of the Commissioners appointed to build said bridge (the Mayor, Street Commissioner, Presi-dent of the Board of Supervisors, and a County Judge of Westelesser) to comply with the law creating the Commission; and to the obstructions in the navigation of Harlem Kiver which would result from the carry-

of Harlem River which would result from the carrying out of the plan adopted.

There was some discussion, during which it was
stared that the cost of the bridge, as now building,
would be \$200,000. It was believed that the bridge
might be very substantially built for \$25,000. It was
streed that, though the contract for building the bridge
had been awarded, nobody knew who it was that recrived it, except that it was some favorite. The
CHASSDAN ficulty appointed Messrs. Blunt, Parfy,
Ely, Tweed, and Davis, a Committee to investigate
the affairs of the Commissioners, with power to send
for persons and papers, and to report as early as
possible.

The American Association for the Improvement of

The American Association for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, which will meet in annual session in this city to-day, sent in to ask for the use of the Supervisors' room, which was denied. The Controller sent in a communication, exhibiting the balance in the Treasury Nev. 5, the receipts and payments since that date, and the balance at the close of business on Thursday, 22d inst., according to the

of business on Thursday, 22d inst., according to the returns of the County Treasurer, as follows:

The Committee stated also that a transfer was made on the 18th of \$1,200,000, from the County to the City Treasury, on account of taxes collected.

The Counsel to the Corporation, Judge Bronson, answered the question of the Board as to "whether the amount allowed by the State for County Treasurers's force on the State have passed against the

Some routine business was transacted, after which the Board adjourned artil Friday.

... ± 1,230,291 61

604,256 57

matters, expect to be able to elect their ticket.

Charles J. Chipp.

stable. The Convention then adjourned till this even

adjourned to meet on Thursday night.

€8,119,

WARSAW, Monday, Nov. 26, 1860. Dr. Milton, a resident of this city, arrived from Fort Scott on Saturday evening, whither he had been on business connected with the Land Office. He reports that Montgomery, in person, was encamped within five miles of that place with 75 or 80 men. A detachment bad entered Fort Scott, and finding the Goverament officers had fled, and the Court, which was to have been held on Monday last was broken up, they seemed to be satisfied and did not moleat the town i any way whatever,

Montgomery's object for the present, it seems only to murder the officers, thereby breaking up the Court, and preventing the trial of some thirty of his friends in custody. He publicly declared that he would now remain to provent the sales which are advertised for the 3d of December, and also to take nossession of Vernon and Bates Counties in the mean time, Monigonery is said to be regularly encamped, with large, comfortable tents.

The men seen at Ball's Mills, who were thought to be Montgomery's band, appear to have been a company of Government troops on their way from For-Leavenworth to Fort Smith. Dr. Milton did not hear of any of Montgomery's men having been in Missouri. Judge Williams left here vesterday for Clinton. The small party of Minute men which left here a few days since, have returned. They went as far as Ball's Mills and reported that the nearer they advanced toward Fort Scott, the less they heard of the difficulties.

Mr. Lincoln at Home.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860. Mr. Lincoln occupied himself to-day principally with reading several hundred letters, accumulated during

Mr. Lincoln is in possession of reliable private information from Kansas, showing the published accounts of the Montgomery affair to be greatly exaggerated, and no attack on the border Slave States intended. Mr. Bates of Missouri is strongly urged by Western

The town is oppressively dull, and office-seekers commend a premium with hotel-keepers.

Movements of Senator Hamlin. DETROIT, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

Senator Hamlin arrived last evening from Chicago, and leaves to-night for Cleveland, en route for Wash-

Letter from Ex-President Madison. RICHMOND, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

The Charleston Review publishes a letter from ex-President Madison on secession, written by the Hon. Alexander Rives, which has never been published before. It was called forth by a communication in The Review, written by Rives, under the signature of " A Friend to the Union and State Rights." It is published verbatim from the manuscript, and bears no date, but one in answer to it, written by Rives, is dated Jan. 17, 1823. From it I take the following ex tract:
"I do not consider the proceedings of Virginia in

"I do not consider the proceedings of Virginia in '98 and '99 as countenancing the doctrine that a State may at will secode from its constitutional compact with the other States. A rightful secession requires the consent of the others, or an abuse of the conpact, absolving the secoding party from the obligations imposed by it. An inference from the doctrine that a single State has a right to secode at will form the rest, is that the rest would have an equal right to secode from it; in other words, to turn it against its will out from it; in other words, to turn it against its will out of its union with them. But such a doctrine would not till of late have been palatable anywhere, and nowhere less so than there it is now most contended

spoken of for Lincoln's Cabinet. He would not give half as much satisfaction to the Union men of Virginia as Botts, in my opinion. Botts's great Lynchburgh speech has been stereotyped in Philadelphia, and is being printed for general circulation. Thousands of copies are to be scattered over the State before the meeting of the Legislature by the Union men. It will no doubt do much to allay the disunion sentiment.

The Rank Presidents held a meeting to-day to bou sides the report of the Committee of Directors. They decided to receive on deposit and pay out the bills of all selvent Banks in the State, except the Bank of Winchester, the Bank of the Old Dominion at Peters larg, the Bank of Phillipi, the Bank of Fairmount, the Bank of Berkley, the Banks of Wheeling and branches, and the Bank of the Valley and branches, Christiansburg.

Exchange rates between Richmond and the Northern cities varies from 7 to 10 per cent. Business is confined to the brokers.

The markets are more cheerful this week than last, Articles for which the South are depending on the North have advanced, on account of the disarrangement of Exchange. Flour is very dull, and holders are willing to sell for cash at \$6 50. There are no peas or potatoes in market.

The Recent Gale on the Lakes.

PORT DOVER, C. W., Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

The propeller Jersey City, from Cleveland, with a engo of flour and pork, is a total wreck, two miles from Long Point. Sixteen of her crew and one passenger are lost. The saved are Capt. Monroe, two firenen, one wheelsman, and one passenger named Randall. Five bodies have been picked up. Those saved recall. Five bodies have been picked up. Those saved re-port that nearly all reached the shore, but perished in the show-storm. The Captain's and passenger's hands were badly frozen. The two engineers were found frozen to death, 360 yards from the Light-House, locked in each others arms. The cargo is strewed along the beach for miles. The Captain arrived here to-day. Collingwood, C. W., Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

Collis owood, C. W., Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.
The steamer Ploughboy, which left here ten days ago for Detroit, has not since been heard of. She may have run into some port for shelter. She had only three days' provisions. There is nearly six inches depth of snow here, and the weather is cold.

The bark Cleveland, and a bark supposed to be the Chyton, are ashore at the head of Loug Island. The schooner Nonparell of Sackett's Harbor has lost sails. The bark Fontanelle is ashore at the crossing place, Fox Island. The schooner Wild Rover is ashore at South Bay Point, Canada, with a cargo of grain. The Island. The schooner Wild Rover is ashore at South Bay Peint, Canada, with a cargo of grain. The schooner Sarah is ashore opposite Kingston. The schooner Mary, of St. Catabrine s, is ashore at Timber Island. The Quebec is ashore at Nine-Mile Peint. The bark Tornado, of Chicago, with corn, went ashore at Tibbetts, and went to pieces; crew reported lost. The Coleraine went ashore on the rocks near Brocksville. A back many pulsaryers is paleagent for the coleraine went ashore on the rocks near Brocksville. The Colerame went ashore on the rocks near Brock-ville. A bark, name unknown, is ashore at Cedar Belands. Two schooners are on the Four-Mile Point. The schooner Revolving Light is ashore at Cape Vin-cent; she has a cargo of grain. The Enterprise is ashore at Long Point, Canada. The Cape Horn is ashore at Point Peninsula; the captain injured. [Ellwood Walter, e.g., Semetary of the Board of Underwri-ters, yesterday received the following dispatch:]

BUTTALO, Toesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

The propeller Jersey City, from Toledo for Duckirk, loaded with provisions, was totally lost near Port Dover, Canada. The captain and four men were saved. All the rest were lost.

West Washington Market Property.

ALBANY, Thesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

State Engineer Richmond, and Attorney-General Myers, acting under a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, left for New-York hast evening to inquire into the value of the West Washington Market property, and ascertain upon what terms a scittemen can be effected with the city. Lieut-Gov. Campbel will meet them there. Prof. Perkins and O. W. Childs accompany them.

Mayoralty Nominations.

Bosron, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

E. S. Tobey has been nominated for Mayor of this city by the Republicans and "Citizens."

Francis Childs (Rep.) has been nominated for Charlestewn.

Charlestown, Theodore Otis has been nominated by the "Citizens'

The stable of Stute and Fiske, in Summerville, was burned last night, with six horses. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Arrival of the Prince of Wales.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860. The Cunard steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, 10 a. m. 17th, via Queenstown afternoon of 18th, arrived at this port at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The steamship City of Washington, from Naw York, arrived at Queenstown on the 16th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince of Wales's fleet had arrived. The desols of the return voyage shew that the fleet experienced head-winds and bad weather during the entire passage. The vessels were within a day's sail of England on the 6th, when a heavy gale prevented any urther progress; they had only another week's provisons on board, and the royal party, for the last few days lived on salt and preserved provisions; the party, owever, landed all well, and the Prince reached Windsor Castle on the evening of the 15th.

The return of the Prince is made the theme of con gratulatory editorials by the press generally, and the citeration of warm compliments to the American

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LAVERTOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Brokers' Circulate outs.—The sales of the week have been 44,000 bales, include 12,000 to speculators and 3,000 bales to exporters. The mart opened him, but closed very dull, free slar, and with a slight solution of all descriptions, amounting to a wide on lower qualities of id, on middling. Business was almost suspended by the advector in the Book rates.

Friday were 5,000 bales, including 1,000 bales t

The Burch Divorce Case.

NAPITEVILLE, Ill., Monday, Nov. 26, 1860.
A number of witnesses were examined, but the only eatters of interest elicited were the following testinony and the accompanying letters:
The Rev. Robert W. Patterson, sworn—I am a

The Rev. Robert W. Patterson, sworn—I am a minister of the gospel; I have had a very intimate acquaintance with Mr. Burch; I have known Mrs. Burch well, but not intimately. The witness here identified the letter received from from Mrs. Burch on the 30th of January, which he said he answered on the following day. [The letter has already been published.] The witness then identified the copy of the reply to said letter, which copy had been made and retained by him. He also identified the second letter. retained by him. He also identified the second letter he received from Mrs. Burch, which was about the first of June, and said that he wrote a reply to it a few days after. He then identified the copy and the said

Cross-examined-The first letter has not been in my sossession since it was written; Mr. Burch told me hadieved that they would be obliged to call for the etter; I asked Judge Skinner about it, and he told me I would be obliged to give it: I afterward saw Mr. Burch, and told him I was unwilling the letter should be used unless necessary to develope the truth; during my absence one day Mr. Burch called and got the letter my absence one day Mr. Burch caued and got the leater from my wife; Mrs. Burch wrote to me for a copy of the letter: I did not ask Mr. Burch for it, nor send it to her; I did not request ladies not to call on Mrs. Burch: I did not speak about the case freely; I bave attested to the fact of Mrs. Burch being brought up

and educated in New-York.

The witness here read the first letter from Mrs. Burch, which moved most of those in Court to tears.

The reply of the witness and subsequent letter of Mrs. Burch was also read. The letter to Mr. Patterson was such as a person in affliction would write to a

astor, begging his prayer, acknowledging sins, and attracting sympathy and advice. Mrs. Henry Farnam was next sworn. She testified aving spoken to Mrs. Burch about Stuart's visits; he said she hoped the witness didn't imagine any vrong; she said, "No, she knew her too well to have ights, but others might not be so char-"indie," Mrs. Burch expressed the hope that Sta-rt's family having returned home, people would not be so ready to talk about him. She identified the let-ters as Mrs. Burch's handwriting, addressed to the witness and Burch. Nothing further of importance

letters were then read. That to Mrs. Farnam was beautifully written, in language so touching as to traw tears from many in the court. In it she alludes to the inclination she had to terminate her life by poi-

the inclination she had to terminate her life by polson, in the distraction of a separation from her chiliren. The letter to her husband is as follows:

"My dear Husband: I must for the last time in my life thus
address you. I whin is thank you for all your kindness to me
furing all our married life, even when I was false and wicked;
and for the last week particularly you have been as kind, forbearting and good to nee-obl; as kind-when I only deserved your
hate. But you said that you do not hate one. That is indeed
consoling to your poor heart-stricken. Mary. I wish again to ask
your furrieveness for all that I have done—deception, falsehood,
and everything. I know full well, darling, what a poor, miscralie
denser I am, and I feel that some time my prayers will be an-

willeth much. Yes, I feel that if you will juin your prayers to the lime. I may yet find forgiveness with God. He is very merciful so kind to his erring, wandering children, that I trust he may also kind to his erring, wandering children, that I trust he may seen mercy upon me. I think that I can leave you is night in seece. Itry to feel that all is for the best, and I trust I may say the may heart, God dusth all things well. As for you, dearest mahand, you can beeve know how I soffer for you. I can mahand, you can beeve know how I soffer for you. I can mer that they should cast me saide and spurn me, if they will may love, cherish, and endeavor to console you in this great electrical that all your friends hove you so and care for you. I can may love, cherish, and endeavor to console you in this great effection. They should do this, for you have done nothing, while medit everything that is bad; and for the children, I pray you gain do not let them forget me.

Bo not let them despise me and Oh, at some future day do let me see you all once more. Oh, I am so miserable and yet I dare soft murmor. I can only say, God help me, and I cry to him continually that he will heed me and make ne pure neam. Daving itible Minnle, she must never hear one word said against her mother without telling you, and teach het, Oh, teach her to shund lif who revie me, however I may deserve It. But the thought is too terrible to bear, that my children, my darling children, whom I so fondly love, should ever hear me true yopken of, abould ever learn to hate me. Better, far better that they should him kindly of noe. May I feel ere I die that you have freely and fully foughten me, and tell me. Oh tell me, letture the should him kindly of noe. May I feel ere I die that you have freely and fully fougher me, and tell me, Oh tell me, before I go, that you will not hate me forever. Oh, dearest, you are as good to me ton withing too this. As of me on the word of the proper of the proper wounded beart. Bo not seed to love of, and the low of you wo

Good by, good by, my much loved, much injured husband, od by! God bless you! Kiss the children sometimes for

ood by! God bless you! Kiss the children sometimes for our poor heart-broken mother."

During the reading of the letter a profound silence During the reading of the letter a profound silence prevailed in Court, and the scene was most affecting. After reading the letter to Judge Skinner, Judge Dickie examined the immaterial points. Mary Spaulding and Fanny Burch were recalled. The only point elected was the admission by the latter on the cross-examination that she had told Mrs. Skinner that she never believed Mrs. Burch guilty till she heard from her unde that she had confessed. The counsel of the complainant then closed the case, and offered to hand in the confessions. The counsel for the defense objected, offering to produce evidence that the signatures had been improperly obtained by duress, coercion, or fraud. A long debate casued till the close of the Court. No decision will be made till morning.

the Court. No decision will be made till morning.

The following letter was read to-day:

608. BURGE'S LATTER TO BER AUNT, MRS. THOMAS

BURCH. of Mrs. Burners: You will, I trust, pardon me for writing you at this time; but westebed and failen as I am. I cannot let you, for me money, think, that I have ever carried out or wished the rain of your daughter Fanny. God in Heaven knows that I am truly innocent of this terrible accusation. I learned from Encle that your was the epision formed by Mr. Burch. I was heart broken before but this, if possible, added to my cup of bitterness. It ross. Mrs. Berch, that if you have entertained such a thought, poor will banks: it, and beg. Mr. Burch not to think of it any sugger. I have given him good and just cause to think there is activity too vite for me to do or countenance; but in this case he is judged powerough. Mrs. Burch, tell your daughters from accident if they have any love of admiration, to check it now. Ind. I had firmer friends and liked admiration less, I should not have been an outcast or winderer—might almost say a beggar. My lind I had irrner fireias and liked admiration, to check it now, lind I had irrner fireias and liked admiration less I should not have been an authorical wanderer—night almost say a beggar. My write was commented by exciting my jealousy regarding my harbone and then—i see it more—flattery did its work. Tell the girls to should and then—i see it more—flattery did its work. Tell the girls to should and then—i see it more—flattery did its work. Tell the girls to should and then—i see it more—flattery did its work. Tell the girls is should as the property of the should be a so that and the work only in against God is so great! Bo you, Mrs. burch, think he will ever forgive use I My mind has been no distrested, I have been admired districted. I have written Mr. Patterson hoping he can give me some consolation. Oh, Mrs. Burch, if you only knew how I suffered! I have heen all should income that do not give me so God, and have prayed that Mr. Gurch, around in time furgive me. Oh! when I was told of his branes had to not, although I write by et I was distressed beyond endurate. The thought that he hads a me is decaded. I can only you Mrs. Eurch, thank him for his assumed kindness when I let him. I can never forget his putting his arried for me. Will you Mrs. Eurch, thank him for his assumed kindness when I let him. I can never forget his putting his arm around me, and klasing me. "Good bye," withough now I know he did not mean the way! I meetive it. I wish, Mrs. B., you would write ne immediately that you do not think I the me "Good bye," although now I know he did not mean way I reserved it. I wish, Mrs. B., you would be immediately that you do not think I or winked at any west ting regarding I am very much afreid that you should have thought as. Mrs. Furth, will you be kind in these dear children's so precious. Will you pany for me! Oh! if I ever payyers, I need them now. I deserve all this affering, may it may be the rame of brinking me mare it my thus is more keyrov or repealance. Mrs. Burch, I

do hope and wray for forgiveness, and wish all who ever loved me would gray for me. I hope you will write me. Tell me that you pity me, see. will pray for me. Kim the children for me, and ask Mr. Heyels If he can pray for me. Of course you need have no fears that I will write you again, but I wish you would have no fears that I will write you again, but I wish you would have this, and direct y, wrietter to nother. (Signed) MARY."

The Court was at 2.20.

The Court met at 9:30.

Counsel for defense wan ved the point raised last night, and expressed a willing ress to admit the alleged confessions, and leave the proof of the manner in which they were obtained to the Jary. The papers were then read. The first, in Burch's han dwriling, was as

nce of Almighty God, the great Creat, r and Judge of all men, who will seven in leaven with everlasting solvation, or plunge forever in hell, my mail, according to the enthictency of his grace, and as the fenor of my life shall be, I new asimulation, and an arrived the state of the property of the grace, and as the fenor of my life shall be, I new asimulation, should I declare an awar, much therefore, and action allowed the state of the state o

causing my seduction and rain.

(Signed)

Witness-Fannie Bruch,
J. R. Valerine.

Subscribed and swort to before me this 17th day of January,
1880.

The second paper reads as follows:

January, 17, 1980.—In justice to my husband and children, I
make the following statement: From the early part of the year
1823, I had an acquantaneo with Stantr saw bin occasionally,
previous to August, in the same year; from that time (August,
he was uncessing in the determination and attempt to rain me: I
resisted him, God in heaven knows and for nearly three months;
but it seemed as if I were infatuated, and after as long remaining tion the East in September, '59, when he called once of twice, as other gentleonen did. About the last of October, '59, during my husband subsence at Burlington, where he had gone for three days, he called and said: "Your husband will be away to night; I sm comin here after all mare retired," I said, "No, Mr. Staat, i can never do that in the world," He urged it, and I refused. He insided on again accomplishing his helpid purpose, which I utterly refused to nicw, but without any effect, for he threw me upon the lounge and insided. I was frightened, and trid him I could never consent to such a thing again. My indination was gone, but, elsa: I was in his power. I strove with him, and wep utterly, and then told him, in order to have him cease, that I would allow him to visit me that night. He said, then, when all is quiet leave the shutters open in your room, come down to the front door, which you must not fasten. This I promised, from four. He did not, however, get in. I fastened the door, shut the blinds, and went to bed. Stunt did not then, or any other night, visit me. I should think about the 29th of November, while my hasband was at a meeting of the Historicas Society, at W. H. Brown's, Staart was here, and at that time made advances to me, which I repelled altogether. I was ill at the time. This is the extent of my whole saquentance and intercourse, familiar or otherwise, with this vile man. May God forgive all the acts I have committed, for I do most hambly and sincerely repeat me of them.

I abould have added above that at no time did Stuart accompileh his most helicits purpose without the utmost resistance on my part. In every instance I was forced to it.

I have written the above with my own free will, after much deliberation and pain. Have read it carefully before stridge.

Subscribed, and swort before me this I'th of January, 1959, J. R. Vallentinke, Notary Public.

Subscribed, and sworn before me this 17th of January, 1809.

J. R. VALENTINE, Notary Public.

At this point one of the jury announced that he had received intelligence of the death of his child, and wished to be excused. After discussion, it was agreed to excuse him until Thursday, and proceed with the case with eleven jarymen, keeping an abstract of the evidence for the absentee.

The counsel for the defense then commenced the

Wm. McKay, clerk of the U. S. Express, New-York, in 1856, sworn—Identified the receipt of the package containing the clock to be sent to Burch, Chicago, dated Feb. 9, 1857.

dated Feb. 9, 1857.

Deposition of Harvey D. Colwin proposed to be read to prove the date of delivery of the clock to Burch, with the object of showing the incorrectness of Lay-

Objected to by complainant's counsel on the ground of insufficiency of evidence. The Court reserv

Deposition of Dr. McVicker, practicing physician in Deposition of Dr. McVicker, practicing physician in Chicago 12 years—Attended David Stanet at the Tremont House, Feb. 27, 1857; unde eight or nine visits; he was anxious to go out, having a law suit to attend; told him it was dangerous to do so. He yielded to my advice, and sent for the opposing lawyer, to put off the case; attended him eight or nine days consecutively; he was in the room whenever I called.

Cross-examination—Only know the time from the entries in my book.

entries in my book.

Counsel for complainant objected to receiving deposition, because the book had not been produced.

The Court overruled the objection, it being competent for the complainant to call the witness to produce the entries in my book.

The deposition of David S. Lyle of Chicago was read. The deposition of David S. Lyle of Chicago was read.
There was nothing material in it. Walter Peck's
deposition was read. He deposes that Stuart, at the
time of his (8. a) party, did not leave the room that
evening up to 11 o clock, except for five minutes for

refreshments.

This was one of the nights on which the act of adultery was charged. Margaret O'Hara was cross-examined. She had never seen Mrs. Burch when she thought she had done wrong; had heard her crying one night the week before she left; heard her say, "No, she had one of the first leading to the week before she left; heard her say, "No, the state of the left faithers, was choken. father, no! Oh, don't, father! Father, you choke me!" and similar expressions. Burch threatened to turn away any one who wrote to Mrs. B. after she

Mail and Passenger Time-Schedule.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1869.
The new schedule for Western and South-western meils and pascingers took effect on the Baltimore and Otio Railroad yesterday. It materially lessons the time of transit to Cincinnati, Meptis, St. Louis, and all other chief cities in the Western States.

Sailing of the Canada. Boaros, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 189). The mails of the Canada close at eight o'clock, and she will sail about 11 to-morrow.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AND THE WIDE-Awakes. The New-York correspondent of The Charleston Courier awa in the issue of that paper of

the 24th inst.:

I am now satisfied that in saying recently most of the members of the Seventh Regiment (National Guard) were also Wide-Awakes, that I was laboring under a wrong impression. Several of the members, whom I have met at the "Palmetto House," most indignantly deny that they ever belonged to that organization. They say, on the contrary, that more than four-fifths of the entire corps voted against Lindon and cover donned cap or cape, nor inhaled the than four-liftus of the entire corps voice against La-coln, and never douned cap or cape, nor in-held the masty odor of Wide-Awake hamps. A member of the Fifth Company, National Guard, says that they num-ber but one Bisck Republican, and worry him nearly out of his life. I am very glad to be able to make this correction, and the South may rely that, in the Seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, they have friends, and not foes.

EXTENSION OF THE BROADWAY RAILROAD, -The work of laying the track for a single line of railroad, in connection with the Brondway Road, Brooklyn, has been going rapidly forward for two weeks; and it i expected to be completed in a week or ten days brough the following streets: commencing at Eleventh treet, through Eleventh to South Fifth, South Fifth to Montress avenue, Montress avenue to Morrell street, Morrell to Johnson, Johnson to Broadway. In the Spring it is intended to further extend the road, by lay ing down a double track, from the corner of Morrell and Johnson streets, along Johnson street to and along the Cypress Hills Road to Cypress avenue, and thence to

Cypress Hills Cometery.
The Jamaica and Hunter's Point Railroad is rapidly approaching completion. The responsible parties of dently expect to have it finished next month. dently extect to have it into the first are also nearly complete. We believe the delay has occurred in regard to the road, from some difficulty respecting the curve at the entrance of Hunter's Point, which is now in a fair way of adjustment.

[Flushing Journal. way of adjustment. [Flushing Journal. Counterfer,—Last evening, very poorly-executed

counterfeit \$10 bills on the Andover Bank of Massachusetts made their appearance about the city, but their circulation was checked by the Police. A fellow named James Deforest was arrested up town for passes ing one of the bills. A grocery man in the Bowery also exchanged one in payment for 25 cents worth of groceries.

the amount allowed by the State for County Treasurers's fees on the State taxes assessed against the County of New-York, being one per cent on such amount, belongs to the County or City," by stating that the County Treasurer, according to law, was entitled to retain a commission of one per cent on every dollar which I schall receive and pay—one half for receiving, and the other half for paying—and that he saw no reason for doubt that a commission of one per cent on the money which goes to the State, was a legal perquisite of the Chamberlain.

In relation to the appointment of Inspectors and Canvarrers for the cassing election, Mr. Davis thought there who had been appointed for the last election, for the day of election, had been appointed only for that day, and it was therefore necessary for the Board to siff these vacancies, either by appointing new Inspectors and Countries on the last election.

It was reselved, on motion of Mr. Tween, that the Beard shall meet specially on Friday for the purpose of attending to this matter, which was carried.

Some routine business was transacted, after which the Beard state and commissioners, or the first of the purpose of attending to this matter, which was carried. A modern Othello is reported to have bewitched nearly half a dozen Desdemonas lately. They are all daughters of one family, and threaten to clope if the SEPWERCES.—The mosthly summary of wrecks published by The London Shapping Gazette, shows that during the month of October the number of wrocks rejected was 276. In the month of January there were 129, in February 15/1, in March, 166; in April, 133; in May, 124; in June, 146; in Jaly, 60; in Angost, 28, 20d in September, 163; making a total for the largest year of 1,457. carghters of one family, and threaten to clope if the elightest opposition to their perpetuni union with the Moor is made by paterjonnicus. The names of the young damsels are Miss S. Carolina, Miss Flora Ida, Miss Ally Bama, Miss Steenpi, and Miss Georgia. The otters, Miss Virginia, Miss Louisa Anna, Miss Sori, and Miss Mary L., are in love with the fellow; but won't leave Unite Sam's comfortable home on his account. They are sensible.—[Com. Advertiser,

ORK—[OFFICIAL.] -Pussident—Governor incolo, Dong, &c. Morgan, Kelly, Brady, Etp. Fusion, Bep. Fusion, Brec. 9,845 11,145, 9,945 16,766 6 6,442 2,537, 6,463 2,733 4,435 2,815, 4,266 615 9 5,566 3,419, 5,999 3,425 7,922 2,957, 7,825 3,873 1,481 5,670, 2,495 3,618 2,949 2,478, 2,946 2,237 5,685 3,851, 5,774 3,37 2,964 5,720, 3,911 3,7 5,168 4,722, 5,942 4 2,864 1,712, 3,956 9 5,661 3,386, 4,983 6,665, 6,620 1,387, 12,737 4,341 4,3 THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

SPEECH BY CALEB CUSHING. LETTER FROM GOV. WISE.

FEELING IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1860.

The memorial to Gov. T. O. Moore, of this State, asking him to convene the Legislature at the earliest possible date, was signed by about 500 persons, the greater part of whom are men of wealth and good standing. Whatever weight it may have with the Governor, an extra session would doubtless have been called without it

The Governor arrived in the city yesterday, accomrauled by Gen. Paifrey. He will very shortly return to Baten Rouge, and thence issue his proclamation. calling the Legislature together on the 10th of December.

A meeting of the Southern Rights Association is called at Odd Follows Hall on the 23d. A meeting was held lately at Bayou Grosse Qete, at which resolutions were passed warmly favoring an immediate separation from the Confederacy. Col. R. A. Stewart and T. Johnston, esq., addressed the audience, and advised every one to prepare for any emergency that might arise. It was determined to organize a military company. At Baton Rouge, also, there are military movements

A man named Foster who has for some time been an assistant editor of a German paper in this city, the Zeitung, left suddenly upon receiving several hiuts that a longer stay might affect his breathing apparatus. It was ascertained that he had written several letters to a German paper in New-York, in one of which he said that Abolitionism was thriving in New-Orleans, and that the day was not far distant when the trees would be bent with the weight of slaveholders hanging by the neck. Another side of the story is that he owed certain little amounts which he found himself unable

turner the other night, and urged him with revolvers and double-barreled shot-guns to go away. The offens was the utterance of Abolition sentiments. He and his son were started for this city, but the authorities here forwarded him without delay up the river.

A grand march, composed by E. O. Eaton, and dedicated to the Minute Men, has been published, and an afternoon paper remarked that it is a spirited martial sir, and calculated to freeze Lincoln's blood when he bears it.

I am told that the feeling through the agricultural parts of this State is generally for immediate secession n as cool and quiet a manner as possible.

Reports from Texas say that the lone-star flag ha been raised in Gonzales and other places, that the agitation is very great, and that the feeling is almost unanimous for secession. If Texas withdraws, Louisiana is bound to follow. Identical interests dictate the same

THE PEOPLE NOT FOR SECESSION.

To the Editor of The N. F. Tribune. Sir: I find the following sentence in THE TRIBUNE of the 24th instant:

'If any (star) insists on going out, we decidedly object to the of force to keep it in." I agree with much, perhaps most, that you say, but Lere is an astronomical heresy against which I feel bound to protest. The solar system, till it becomes unworthy of existence, will use force to keep every star,

be it planet, asteroid, or meteor, from going out. Volcanie secession movements may occur, but, be they in Mays or Jupiter even, they will be resisted and frustrated by force. Now, I appeal to your extensive political as well as

stronomical science to judge if it is not nonsense to talk of any star or State insisting upon going out of the Federal system or Union. Rhett may insist, or Cobb. or Shughter & Co., dealers in the bifurcated cattle; but one of the Carolinas, by no means. It is not a pos sible, and of course not a reasonably supposable case, that a numerical majority, or anything approaching a majority, of the people of any State should really wish to withdraw from the Union administered in tolerable accordance with its present Constitution, interpreted in the light of the Declaration of Independence. What stupidity, with several editions of the United State Census, to say nothing of the Helper Book, in ou hands, to take Rhett & Co. for South Carolina! If nine-tenths of the people of any State are held silent by compulsion, while the other tenth clamor for secession, does that star justet on going out Or, supposing, what is hardly supposable, that a majority should be induced by misrepresentation, actg in ignorance, to join the cry of secession, for the benefit of a designing few, would that be the voice of the star? It appears to me that before any State can usist on going out of the Union, the question in itsrue import must be brought before all its people, and they raust be free to express their wishes in view of the existing facts; .in other words, they must be at lib-erty to consult their own in lividual interests in the matter. Having such knowledge and liberty, it is as idle to suppose that a majority would vote for Secession, as to suppose that the mass of a plummet will rebel against the law of gravity. Now, if force is not to be used to prevent a small class of men, who have already damaged the South more even than their valunble necks are worth, from carrying one or more States out of this Union, I should like to be informed for what purpose force is ever to be used. Let us talk to facts, not to shaws. The slaveholders thereof do not constitute my one of the States. Though with immeasurable impudence they have contrived to silence every voice but their own in nearly fifteen States, they have no right, on democratic principles, to speak for any one of them, much less to add to their own dia-

If there is anthying positively certain in American politics, it is that Helper, and not Rhett, speaks the real voice of the South. Rhett speaks for himself and a few kindred spirits who exploit the South. Helper speaks just what the dumb millions of the exploited South would speak, if they only knew what crushes them. What he asks his fellow victims to do may not be the wisest for them to do, or for us to assist them in doing; but, before God, if we do not recognize our national obligation to assist in some effectual way against the machinations of Rhett & Co., these million of white Southern people, whom we have so atrociously wronged, while for forty years we have licked up the spittle of the slaveholders, then are we the meanest people upon whom God ever showered his undeserved ELIZUR WRIGHT.

belical injustice by forcing any of them, against its interests, and, of course, against its real will, out of the

No. 13 .ivery street, Boston, Nov. 25, 136

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Although I never had any fear of the dissolu-

tion of the American Union because of the election of a President of the United States in a constitutional form and manner (being myself a Jeffersonian and Jackson Democrat), yet I must be permitted through your courtesy to call the attention of the young men among your readers to the article in this day's TRIBUNE. copied from The National Intelligencer of Washington City. With what graceful wisdem does Mr. Madison, the "Father of the Constitution," say:

"An inference from the doctrine that a ringle State has a right o second at will from the rest is that the rest would have an equal right to secode from it; in other words, to turn it, against its will, out of its union with them." -Should any "Northern Doughface" happen to

read this brief article, I will expect him to either demonstrate the right of thirty-two States to tuen the thirty-third one out of the Union, or forever after to "hold his pence" about the right of secession, JOSEPH BRECK.

Nor. 27, 1060, Truly yours,

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISLANA.

The following is a copy of the Proclamation of his Excellency Governor Thomas O. Moore, convening

the extraordinary session of the Legislature, on the

the extraordinary session of the Legislature, on the 10th of December next:

PROCLAMATION.

By Thomas O. Moder, Governor of the State of Louisians authorizes the Executive to convene the Caneer Landau Orrice, Baton Rouge.

Whereas, the Constitution of the State of Louisians authorizes the Executive to convene the General Assembly thereof on extraordinary occasions; and whereas, the election of Abraham Lincoln to the office of President of the United States by a sectional and aggressive Anti-Slavery party, whose hordlifty to the people and the institutions of the South has been evinced by repeated and four-continued violations of constitutional obligations and fraternal smity, now consummated by this instinuum and outrage perpetrated at and through the ballet-box, does, in my opting, as well as that of a large number of citizens of all parties and parants, farnish an occasion such as a scontampisted by the Constitution; and whereas, some of our sider States, aggreed like ours, are preparing measures for their future security, and for the safety of their finitutions and their people, and both pairies the safety of their institutions and their people, and both pairies the safety of their institutions and their people, and both pairies the safety of their institutions and their people, and both pairies the safety of their institutions and their people, and both pairies that and the necessity of of salf, preservation require us to deliberate upon our own course of action:

Now, therefore, I, Thomas O. A toore, Governor of this State of Louisiana, do hereby convene the Legislature of this State in extra searion, and do append Menday. The loth day of December next, at 12 m., for the meeting of both Houses of the Legislature at the Capitol in Baton Rouge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at the City of Baton Fonge, the seat of Government of this State, on this 19th day of November, A. D. 1800, and of the independ cace of this United States of Americ

CALEB CUSHING ON THE STATE OF THE From the Boston Journal.

On Monday evening the Hom. Caleb Cushing ad-

dressed the citizens of Newburyport, Mass., as follows:
GENTLEMES: We, the people of the United States, are in the midst of a revolution—bhoodless as yet. It were simple cowardice to seek to disguise the fact from ourselves or others. Men at the South have taken the initiatory step to discolve the Union; and however injurious to us that step may be, however extreme initiatory step to dissolve the Union; and however injurious to us that step may be—however extreme—we know they cannot go back, unless induced by a spirit and by acts of just accommodation on the part of the North. At such a moment it is idle to suppose that we gain anything by shrinking to look the trath square in the face. The ship of State is among the breakers. She is drifting, let us hope not desperately, however threateningly, on the lee shore of destruction. It behoves all of us, instead of shutting our eyes to the peril, instead of wringing our hands in imberile consernation, instead of contemptibly complaining of the lookouts who signal the danger—instead of this, I say, it behooves all of us to do each what he may to avert the impending evil, and to stand ready with heart and the impending evil, and to stand ready with heart and band to cooperate in efforts for the salvation of the Union. Therefore do we assemble here on this occa-

tion.

The Union in danger? Alas, it is so; the Union is in danger, not by reason of invasion from abroad, but of revolution at home, produced by conflict of opinion and action between the Northern and Southern States, as to that slave labor which exists in the Southern States alone, it is true, but which exists there to the benefit, use and profit of the Northern not less than of

benefit, use and profit of the Northern not less than of the Southern States.

Is it not so? Is there any doubt that such is the cause of the danger? We in Massachusette do not doubt—we know—that the danger is produced by the wish, purpose, attempt, of a great party at the North to act against Slavery in the South, in contravention of the rights of the Southern States; that in the minds of many at the North the thought, it is true, is merely to circumscribe slave habor within its present limits, albeit that also may contravene the constitutional rights of the Southern States; but that the thought of many others, perhaps of more, is to abolish it where it now exists—"everywhere." as the Governor elect of many others, perhaps of more, is to abous it where it now exists—"everywhere," as the Governor elect of Massachusetts, I think, has once easid; that the wish, purpose, attempt at the North, so to abolish slave la-bor at the South, has from small beginnings of scatbor at the South, has from small beginnings of seat-tered Abolition Societies swollen to the proportions of tered Abolition Societies swoties to a crusade to that end; that the manifestation of this wish, purpose and attempt at the North is resisted by the Southern States as an unconstitutional interference wish, purpose and attempt at the North is reassed with their sole power and right of domestic legislation; that such attack from the North has produced defense at the South; that attack and defense both, commencing on both sides with acts of individuals, sometimes lawful, sometimes unlawful, have extended themselves to act of States, some lawful and some unlawful, and

thus imperil the Union.

Can we do anything for the security of the Union?

Can we do anything to avert the dangers which threatcan we do anything to avert the dangers which threat-en it? To determine that, we must penetrate to the very center and heart of the controversy; we shall then see how it affects the Union; and then, and not until then, we shall be competent to indig whether it be possible, and if possible, whether desirable, for us to do anything toward the preservation of the Union, and if so, what that shall he.

to do anything toward the preservation of the Union, and if so, what that shall be.

Alas! I repeat—alas! that such should be the question of the hour—the question whether it be worth while to try to do anything—and what that anything may be, to preserve the Union.

The Union! the Union! How proudly have not our hearts been accustomed to beat as we contemplated the Union—the glories of the career of these States before the Revolution, during it, after it—that birth of our Union on the field of battle—its baptism of blood in the arms of victory—its great achievement of inde-Union on the field of battle—its baptism of blood in the arms of victory—its great achievement of inde-pendence—its upward rise into power and fame—its overspreading of this continent—its lofty position of youthful nationality by the side of the highest and greatest of the old powers of Europe.

The Union! How gratefully have we not regarded that noble work of our Fathers, by which we are not hostile foreign States, but a family of confederated Republics, without vexatious custom-houses of impeded commercial intercourse along our respective frontiers; without conflict of commercial systems; with free

without conflict of commercial systems; with free interchange of our respective productions—agricultural, mineral, marine, or manufacturing; with right of free passage from one to the other, and of freely following the pursuits of industry and happiness in either; with complete exemption at home from all those horrors of local war; in a word, specially privileged by our federal organization from all the terrible drawbacks on public and private prosperity which, meanwhile, wasted the resources and destroyed the power of all the rest of Christendom!

The Union! How delightedly have we not contemplated that grand specials, of the American Constitu-

The Union! How delightedly have we not contemplated that grand spectacle of the American Constitution over-canopying our country as a luminous funzament of sublimity and beauty, filled with all beneficent emanctions—causing the wilderness to blossom as a garden, and new State after State to spring up under the light and heat of its radiance—so that by the arts of peace and the expansive lifehood of our institutions the New World seemed to belong to us of right, and the name of Americans had come to be ours alone, and rang on the ear as round and full as everthat of Roman wild in the pulmier days of the civilization of the Old World!

World!
Such was the Union which our fathers established a Union founded on the corner-stone idea of the original independence and constitutional coequality of all the States—a Union for the purpose of assuring each and all against foreign aggression, but not leas to assure each and all in the complete possession and full enjoyment of its own domestic rights, so as to retain laws of religious conformity and compulsion, like Massachusetts, or to repeal them, like Virginia, so as to leguize entails of land like Massachusetts, or to unlegalize it like Virginia, so as to maintain serf-labor like Virginia, or to exclude it like Massachusetts. That was the fundamental idea of the fathers. Without having that idea originally, they never could have having that idea originally, they never could have ereated a Union—without adhering to that idea so long as they lived, they never could have transmitted the

It was left to degenerate sons of theirs to begin to undo that great work, which they had not wisdom to comprehend or virtue to maintain in its pristize integrity and strength.

tegrity and strength.

It was not until twenty years after the establishment of the Constitution, when the last of the Revolutionary Presidents was in the seat of Federal power, that men of the Northern States began to strike blows at the equality of the States, by insisting on the putting of the institutions of Southern States under the ban of the Union, in excluding them from the common Federal twentier. Treading in the smae path, the next step of abandon.

Treading in the strate path, the next step of abandonment or perversion of the Constitution by the sons, was for the Northern States to assume to confiscate the projectly and other domestic rights of citizens of the South sojourning or in transit at the North, the possession of which, during such sojourn or transit, is guaranteed to them by the same explicit provision of the Constitution which guarantees to the citizens of the North the privilege to go with their property and other domestic rights in transit or sojourn into any Southern State.

the North the privace, the transit or so ourn into any cherr State.

Then, the sons preceded to pass acts in the Northern States to nullify or impade the right of resolantation of funtives from service which the Constitution had explicitly stipulated for, and which constitutional right the fathers had confirmed by an appropriate act of

Congress.

Next, degenerate sons, in contempt of the idea and Next, degenerate sons, in conduct or grantze in the work of their fathers, proceeded to organize in the Northern States a system of agitation and propagand Northern States a system of aguation and propagand-son by means of Societies, incorporated and others, for the purpose of preaching at the North a crossade against the institutions and the people of the Scuth-ern States. This agitation went on until the minds of too many at the North bad got to be unterly lost to all some of truth or falsehood, right or wrong; and verything of good gave way to the frantie cla of nere unreasoning and senseless sympathy with black men-to such degree that to break covenious, to steal property, or to facilitate the stealing of it, to write and distribute decoments inciting to insurrec-tion, neuder, and rapine, to petition, for, to insist upon, to advecte and to urge, in season and out of season, the deliberate violation of the compacts of the Constitution or the overthray, of the Union such came to be the familiar sights rand sounds of our daily life. The sacred pulpit, to p great extent, became in-

See El Ach Page.